

Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1876.

## Democratic National Ticket.

For President,



Samuel J. Tilden.

For Vice-President,



Thomas A. Hendricks.

Congressional.

For Representative in Congress, Eighth District,  
FRED H. PUTTER, of Saginaw.

State Ticket.

For Governor,  
WILLIAM L. WEBBER, of Saginaw.For Lieutenant Governor,  
JULIUS HOUSEMAN, of Kent.For Secretary of State,  
GEORGE H. HOUSE, of Igham.For State Treasurer,  
JOHN G. PARKHURST, of Branch.For Auditor General,  
FREDERICK M. HOLLOWAY, of Hillsdale.For Commissioner of the State Land Office,  
CHAUNCEY W. GREENE, of Oakland.For Attorney General,  
MARTIN MORRIS, of Manistee.For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
ZELLOTIS TRUESDELL, of Washnaw.For Member of the State Board of Education,  
CHARLES L. WALKER, of Wayne.

## Hayes a Know-nothing.

From the declaration of principles of the American alliance:

1. "An amendment to the naturalization laws limiting suffrage to persons born in this country or of American parents."

2. "The election of American born citizens only to official positions in this country."

From a letter of the Republican candidate for President to Samuel J. Tilden, Secretary of the American alliance, July 5, 1866:

"I have just received your letter informing me of my election as a member of your admirable alliance. Return my thanks to the alliance, as I deeply sympathize with its principles. I remain your fellow-citizen, S. J. TILDEN."

A gentleman writes as follows to the Rochester Union:

I saw in the Union of yesterday a statement to the effect that Hayes was a know-nothing during the time of the native American party. It is correct, and one that should be considered by every naturalized citizen and voter in the United States. I lived in Cincinnati over twenty years, and until I recently removed to Rochester I resided there within a stone's throw of the office of Richard M. Corwin, into whose office Hayes went as a partner when a young lawyer. Both were rampant know-nothings, and a more illiberal, proscriptive man than Hayes was not in the order. He was violent in tongue, and instigated others more brutal than himself and more courage to acts of violence toward foreigners which at that time disgraced Cincinnati. He was not only an advocate of twenty-one years' residence for all foreigners before allowing them to become citizens or vote, but he was in favor of such proscriptive measures as would in effect prevent immigrants from the old world from coming to this country. The naturalized citizen could not have a greater enemy in the presidential chair than Rutherford B. Hayes, and no naturalized citizen should vote for him.

Hiram Barney, the well-known collector of the port of New York under President Lincoln, in a private letter to a friend at Albany, says:

"The difference between Hayes and Tilden is that Hayes cannot accomplish reform, because his party is opposed to it, while Tilden has shown abundant ability to conduct his measures of reform successfully, whether his party supports him or not. He is a candidate to be proud of."

The loyalty of Samuel J. Tilden is attested in the fact that every member of Lincoln's cabinet except Cameron are his ardent supporters. Nearly all the distinguished men most prominent in the organization of the Republican party, and who have been driven from it on account of its corruption and recklessness in the expenditure of the people's money, are cordially supporting Mr. Tilden, and the change so earnestly desired by the people.

Of the probable result in Indiana and Ohio in October the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "From all quarters information comes to us of the most cheering nature, and it is evident that the only thing needed is organization and work. The Republican party has two thousand national banks, eighty thousand assessed office-holders, the bloody-shirt—and corruption. We have the people who desire a change. Nothing can defeat us in Indiana but Kentucky, and we have assuredly

ance that the colored population of Kentucky, will be closely scrutinized in Indiana on election day. Nothing can defeat us in Ohio, with all the changes in our favor of which we have competent assurance, save our own negligence, and we feel sure that our friends in this State will work while it is day, for the night cometh."

Bristow spoke at Peru, Ind., Wednesday last, and returning to Indianapolis, the same evening, on the train, he met the speakers and other parties returning from the reform demonstration at Kokomo the same day. He fell into conversation with Govs. Hendricks and Dorsheimer, and said unless Hayes made reform the distinctive principle of his administration it would be undoubtedly the most infamous this government had ever seen. He was asked what the Republican party had done for the South, and replied that it had taught it how much it could stand. If it could bear Spencer and others of his kidney there were no limits to its endurance. He further gave it as his opinion that whichever man should be President, he would have the combined strength of his party to contend with if he attempted civil-service reform. He considered this the base of American politics. He showed much more liberality in private than on the stump.

## The Income Lie.

The New York Times says of item after item, in its calumnious accusations, "it is withdrawn." It also confesses to the fraudulent character of its "bill of items," by saying that it was "necessarily imperfect" and "partly hypothetical," and in this hypothetical statement, it was cold-blooded enough to base the villainous accusation of "perjury."

The New York Tribune says: "On many of the points which he does deal with, his answer appears completely headless and hot-headed. He has wantonly paraded supposed items of his income in the year 1862. This was a foolish thing to do, and nobody will be surprised to find that the governor is able in nearly every case, to show that the item, as stated, is correct."

The New York Evening Post says: "Although the denial of the charges in regard to Governor Tilden's income tax comes from Judge Sinnott, who has been the governor's confidential clerk, it is intended to be the denial of Governor Tilden himself, and should be accepted. Moreover it must, by all of us who believe in Governor Tilden's honesty, be accepted as his denial in the broadest sense that he never intended to defraud the government out of one cent of the taxes which it could rightfully demand of him. Viewing this denial in this light, we do not hesitate to say that Governor Tilden's character as a citizen long known in professional life in this city entitles him to a verdict of acquittal of the charges which have been brought against him. Many of his personal admirers who differ from him politically would have been better satisfied with a brief word of denial under his own signature; but it has been thought best to meet the several charges with separate answers."

The Springfield Republican says: "The specific charges against his return for 1862 are broken down, however; the details by which it was thought to sustain them are overthrown."

The Philadelphia Time says: "The answer is a crushing overthrow of Mr. Tilden's accusers, and the scum must recoil upon the cause of the desperate leaders who invented it with positive effect."

## Hendricks's Loyalty.

The Republican organs and leaders take a malicious pleasure in telling people whom they think know no better that Governor Hendricks was disloyal during the war. The following letter written by Governor Hendricks is appropriate and to the point just now. It is taken from Morton's organ, the Indianapolis Journal, of Thursday, April 25, 1861:

"MR. EDITOR:—My attention has been called to an editorial in the Journal of this morning, in which it is stated that at a union meeting held at Shelbyville a few evenings since, a committee was appointed to wait upon me with the request that I should speak; that, being called upon by the committee, I refused to speak, saying that I had no hand in originating the difficulty, and would have nothing to do in extricating the country from its perilous condition."

"The writer has been wholly misinformed. I never heard of the appointment of such a committee, and suppose none was appointed. No committee waited upon me with such a request. Had I been so

honored, I certainly would have responded. I have never withheld my views upon any question of public interest from the people of Shelby county. Upon all occasions, when it appeared proper, I have expressed my opinions in relation to our present trouble. Since the war commenced I have uniformly said that the authority of the government of the United States is not questioned in Indiana, and that I regarded it as the duty of the citizens of Indiana to respect and maintain that authority, and to give the government an honest and earnest support in the prosecution of the war, until in the providence of God it may be brought to an honorable conclusion and the blessings of peace restored to our country, postponing until that time all controversy in relation to the causes and responsibilities of the war. No man will feel a deeper solicitude in the welfare and proud bearing of Indiana's soldiery, in the conflict of arms to which they are called, than myself.

"Allow me to add that, in my judgment, a citizen or newspaper is not serving the country well in the present crisis by attempting to give a partisan aspect to the war, or by seeming to pervert the cause of the country to party ends."

Respectfully,  
"THOMAS A. HENDRICKS."

## To Colored Men.

To the Colored Citizens and Public Generally: I did not intend to say anything on the duty of colored men; but when the Post charges that Mr. Sweeney had been bought with a barrel of money merely because he has expressed his opinion, I must say that it is a base slander upon our race, and that his treatment shows that the Republican party generally looks upon every colored man who takes an independent position as a barbarian. Why has not a colored man the same right as a white man to express his opinion, free from the charge of being bought by any party? Such a charge is an insult, and I hurl it back to those who gave it. My great desire is that my people may be elevated above the tail-end of the Republican party. I wish colored citizens would look well into the matter of their treatment by the Republicans, see what it is, and decide for themselves what their political duty is. I have decided, and I leave it to your judgment if I am not right. In my opinion colored citizens have been misled by the Republican party, greatly to our disadvantage, preventing us from receiving the respect that is due to us from both parties. What respect has the Republican party shown us, as colored citizens? Have we been treated with the same consideration that other classes of voters have? I say no, and that we never will be so long as we stick solidly to the Republican party. It is to our advantage to use our better judgment, break down prejudice and vote for our best interests, and not for party. This is the only course by which we can command respect at the hands of both parties. I ask you again, wherein does the Republican party show respect for the colored man? A short time since, when a colored citizen raised the first Republican pole that was ever raised in this city by a colored man, what was the result, and where the white Republicans? They did not respect the pole nor the man who raised it. Why? Simply because he was a colored man. I speak as an eye-witness when I say that there was not a white man carrying a torch present. You all know that if it had been a white man's pole-raising white Republicans would have been there.

The Republican party claims to have freed the slaves; but colored men know that they were freed as the result of military necessity. The proposition was submitted to the South to lay down its arms and come back into the Union, slaves and all. It is an insult to the intelligence of colored men to say that the Republican party freed the slaves or put down the rebellion. We all know that there were many war Democrats in the field. Even General Grant himself was a war Democrat. This being an undeniable fact, why the Republican party wish to blind the eyes of the colored citizens of the United States in respect to it? Merely to secure their votes. That party has ridden into power upon the back of the colored citizens, and when it got to the door it would leap into power and shut the door, leaving the colored man out in the cold. There are good men in both parties. But colored men should not forget that such men as Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner and Cassius M. Clay left the Republican party on account of its corruptions, but they preserved the same respect for the colored man that they always had. The successors to these men and to the lamented Gerrit Smith in the Republican party are men of a different stamp. One old tried friend, Charles Sumner,

fought for the Civil Rights bill till the day of his death. After his death it fell into the hands of men who acted from policy and not from principle—goats in sheep's clothing—for while the House and Senate were largely Republican in both branches, they dragged the bill from one session to another until they dragged all the life out of it, and passed a mere skeleton of the bill. To-day many of the old veterans who struggled long ago for freedom for the blacks can see nothing in the Republican party to command their support, and I for one do not see anything for which we can hope at the hands of the Republican party.

T. NICKLESS (Colored).

## The "Iron Currency."

Postville, Sept. 23, 1876.  
To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:  
I enclose I send you a communication from Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, in relation to charges circulated in this and other States in regard to Governor Tilden's connection with the mining interests of Lake Superior. The statements of Mr. White are verified by some thirty-eight Republicans of Marquette county, among the most prominent business men of the county, who do themselves great credit in condemning what they know to be base falsehoods.

The contradiction of these charges are wholly unnecessary among those who are acquainted with the manner of doing business on Lake Superior, and doubtless they are designed by those who circulate them to produce effect among people who are totally ignorant of the facts. But it is not creditable to the press or people of this State to permit those charges to circulate without protest. They are slanders upon the State and its laws, which have been carefully enacted. First, to make every stockholder responsible for any labor; second, to make all stockholders *pro rata* responsible to any stockholder may have contributed of his private means to pay for labor; and, third, to make directors personally responsible for any neglect or malfeasance in the performance of their official duties. Any one at all familiar with our laws would know without any other evidence that the entire batch of stories circulated by the Chicago Tribune and other partisan papers were false.

The mining industries of Lake Superior furnishes more than one-fourth of the iron and four-fifths of the copper consumed in the United States, and the value of its products cannot be far from \$10,000,000 annually. This result has been produced largely by capital outside of our State, and Governor Tilden is one among 100 of others who have largely contributed to the development of this great interest. Having myself been more or less connected with Lake Superior since 1852, I know the statements and impressions sought to be made in regard to Governor Tilden's connection with that interest are untrue and without anything to justify them.

I will only add that since Judge Sinnott's refutation of the income slanders the New York Times has made assertions that Governor Tilden had received, up to 1872, all he expended upon his two iron mines on Lake Superior, he has been more fortunate, during that period, than the owners of much more valuable mines.

CHAS. H. PALMER.

The following is the correspondence:

Marquette, Sept. 14, 1876.  
DEAR Sir:—Your letter of the 1st inst. is received, and in reply I would say that all the articles published by the Chicago Tribune and other papers relative to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden's "dishonest," "dishonorable," or "improper" connection with the Michigan Iron Company, or any other iron company in this region, or with "iron money," or "iron drafts," or "iron currency," are absolutely and totally false and base fabrications, without even a shadow of truth. Mr. Tilden has never been sued in this county, and of course there are no judgments standing against him. If he has any liabilities here to any person or persons direct or indirect, he has plenty of unnumbered property to balance such liabilities.

Very respectfully yours,

PETER WHITE.

The undersigned, residents of Marquette county, do hereby certify that we have read the within and fore going letter of Peter White to Charles H. Palmer, and that the same is correct and true.

H. Oost, D. H. Merrill, Geo. I. Northrup, S. Adams, H. E. Warner, John Thomas, L. J. Harvey, J. P. Harvey, William Hart, Jeffrey Cole, Geo. F. Cummings, John Orthwaite, F. F. Fenwick, Samuel Schuch, Hiram A. Hart, W. L. Wetmore, W. J. Wetmore, Henry L. Hopkins, G. W. Scovell, John E. Ward, E. F. Palmer, Paul A. Palmer, E. M. Watson, Freeman Brown, C. H. V. Cowie, F. Ferris, Edward S. Hasty, S. M. Levy, E. M. Spalding, D. J. Bouville.

State of Michigan, county of Marquette—I, Francis M. Moore, clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, do hereby certify that all the signatures appended to the above certificate, thirty-eight in number, are well known to me to be the genuine signatures of well known members of the Republican party of Marquette county, and that they are all members of the highest respectability; and I further certify that there are no judgments standing against Samuel J. Tilden, neither any suits commenced

ed against him in this county.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Marquette, this 23d day of September, A. D., 1876.

FRANCIS M. MOORE,

Clerk.  
By SAMUEL E. BYRNE,  
Deputy.

Chicago, Sept. 26th, 1876.

I have always voted the Republican ticket, and if I live I will vote for Hayes and Wheeler. I hope they will be elected, but do not believe in the circulation of falsehood to effect that end. I have read the foregoing letter of Peter White, and cheerfully add my certificate to its correctness and truth, as being within my own personal knowledge.

A. B. MEEKER.

As regards the use of small notes or drafts by any company in Marquette county with which Mr. Tilden is connected, I do not know, and do not believe that any one has ever lost a cent or been wronged in the least.

FAYETTE BROWN.

Cleveland, Sept. 27, 1876.

Relative to Mr. Tilden's relation to Lake Superior interests or business, I have never known any act other than correct and honorable. I am a Republican but cannot sanction by silence the false statements which have been made relating to Mr. Tilden's Lake Superior transactions.

H. B. TUTTLE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 23d, 1876.  
[Mr. Tuttle is a well known citizen of Cleveland, connected for twenty years with Lake Superior interests.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Alpena, bearing date of September 6th, A. D., 1876, and to me directed, at a certain suit wherein Charles E. Mason and Benjamin F. Lane are plaintiffs, vs. Geo. Potvin, defendant, I have this day seized and levied upon the following real estate as the property of Geo. Potvin, the within interest in certain real estate, described as follows: Lots five (5) and six (6), in block fourteen (14), in the city of Alpena, which I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to wit: All his right, title and interest in said lot.

The above will be held at the front door of Potter's brick block, on Second street, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the county of Alpena), in the city of Alpena, where said property may be examined.

GEORGE W. JONES, Deputy Sheriff.  
Dated at Alpena, this 26th day of Sept., 1876.  
Signed:—G. W. Jones.

CONRAD WESSEL,

Clerk of Board of School Inspectors.  
Sept. 22, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the primary schools of School District No. 1, of the township of Alpena, the Board of School Inspectors thereof will meet at the Wesel School House, Oct. 7th, A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M.

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